REGISTERED No. [illegible]—1878

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,111—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 6 and Re. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Non Litees and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 2 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 1½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding do. ..... 1 ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-4 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,405 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. Hesman, as above, on SATURDAY, the 4th May 1878.

The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on THURSDAY, the 25th April 1878, and on TUESDAY, the 30th idem. for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Assyria.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander Wm. Brittain, on SATURDAY, the 27th April 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Ducommun, on THURSDAY, the 25th April 1878, at 4 p.m., touching at Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Ducommun, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 25th April 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Monnin, on TUESDAY, the 30th April 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Ponè, Bundore, and Dutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, of each month, on the 1st

For entire steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£16	—	Without wine.
Suez	30	22	—	
Port Said	38	24	—	
Messina	50	34	—	
Naples	50	34	—	
Leghorn	50	34	—	
Genoa	50	34	—	
Marseilles	52	35	—	

Including Wine.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st June 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878. No. 2, Hummum Street.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the HALL LINE will sail from Bombay as under.

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
BRANKSOME HALL	2,700	350	May 29
*SKYDALL HALL	2,700	350	June 15
TRENTHAM HALL	2,100	300	June 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2,300	370	At fortnightly intervals.
*DERBY HALL	2,700	350	
*WISTOW HALL	2,700	350	Building.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

RATES FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.
For Six months, 30 per cent on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passengers are also available by this Line to Naples or Genoa, via Suez and Alexandria, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company from Alexandria.

Arrangements for Shipment of Baggage, Sovereigns, Circular Notes and Remittances will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

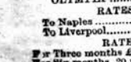
For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

* These Steamers have just been added to the Line and have all the latest improvements. The accommodation is all on deck.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under:—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	...May	1
TRINACRIA	2,197	424	... ,,	8
EUROPA	2,277	424		
ITALIA	2,245	424	At fortnightly intervals.	
OLYMPIA	2,260	424		

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... ,, 500

RATE FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.
For Six months, 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples, and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, November 13, 1877. Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
— KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	28th April
(c) HINDUSTAN	3143	600	W. W. Haselwood	6th May
(c) CHINA	3916	400	T. Alderton	13th do
(c) KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	20th do
— KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	27th do
(c) VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	31st do

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 5th April 1878. Superintendent.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	2595	400	J. H. Torbock	26th April Monday.
KHIVA	2653	420	G. Lee	13th May.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	27th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 5th April 1878. Superintendent.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	26th April.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart.	24th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 5th April 1878. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

To suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt) ..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling ONE way *viâ* Southampton ..... ,, 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.
Bombay, 15th December 1877.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S

(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S)

BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Cavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. THRACIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

TREACHER'S SEA SALTS, FOR INLAND SEA BATHING.

Their Solution forms *an exact imitation of* PURE NATURAL SEA WATER, and will be found invaluable to residents of the Mofussil.

Per 7 lb. box	Cash.	Credit.
	Re. 1-4	1-8

CARLSBADER SPRUDELSALZ.

THE NATURAL SALT

Obtained by Evaporation and Crystallization of the THERMAL SPRUDEL WATERS OF CARLSBAD.

Per 4 ounce bottle	Cash.	Credit
	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 2 12

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

		Cash.	Credit.
CARLSBAD	quarts per dozen	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 12 8
FRIEDRICHSHALLER	pints ,,	6 8	7 8
DITTO	quarts ,,	10 8	12 0
HUNYADI JANOS	,,	13 8	15 0
PULLNA	pints ,,	9 0	10 0
VICHY	,, ,,	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ARECA TOOTH PASTE.

Of surpassing aroma and unequalled in cleansing and preserving properties, Per pot, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO., WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS. Prize Medal 1873.

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on Receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When disolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a SURGEON to proceed in the S. S. ASSYRIA to England, leaving Kurrachee on 4th May, 1878. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 19th April 1878. Agents, B. I. S. N. Co. (Ld.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.

GRAND GIFT ENTERTAINMENTS EACH EVENING AT 9-15

AND

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 3 O'CLOCK AFTERNOON.

5,000 Rupees TO BE GIVEN AWAY TO THE PATRONS OF THIS MAMMOTH ESTABLISHMENT.

Each Performance is received with rapturous applause. All the STAR PERFORMERS, ALL THE GRANDLY TRAINED HORSES

In an entertainment acknowledged by all visitors to be the very acme of perfection. The auditorium of the Pavilion is fitted up in the most comfortable manner.

On no occasion will more Tickets be sold than there is seating accommodation for.

POPULAR PRICES! POPULAR PRICES!!

Private Boxes to Seat 8	Rs.	30
,, ,, ,, 4	,,	15
Dress Circle	,,	3
Stalls	,,	2
Parquette	,,	1
Pit	,,	8

Box Office open from 10 o'clock a. m. to 5 p. m. for the sale of tickets to all part of the Circus. Also at Temple Bar, Fort.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED GIFTS.

54510	10
53016	10
53035	10
62401	10
54084	100
54622	10
54660	10

Parties holding the above numbers will receive the amounts awarded by applying at the Circus Box Office.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY, a number of serviceable LIFE BOATS and CUTTERS, also WATER TANKS. State description and price to the Superintendent of Marine.

W. L. SEARLE,
Superintendent of Marine.

I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 24th April 1878.

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES, BOXES, AND LOCKS.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following CURRENCY NOTES of the BOMBAY CIRCLE are stated to have been LOST; holders are requested to communicate at once with the Undersigned:—

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.
M 23—07639	Rs. 50
M 33—33504	,, 20
M 16—16358	,, 10

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST.

M 22—38644 } Rs. 20
,, ,,—51737 }
,, ,,—71107
,, ,,—97672
M 32—50566 } Rs. 10
M 31—80881 }
M 7—47142 ,, 5
M 21—40112 }
,, ,,—47113 } ,, 10, Wrongly joined.

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.
Paper Currency Department, Bombay, 23rd April 1878.

FRESH ARRIVALS AT B. S. MADON & Co.'s, 12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HIBBERT'S HEALTH-GIVING SALINE	1	8
BUDMAN'S SEA SALT, per box of 7 lbs.	0	14
LAMPHLOUGH'S LIME JUICE SYRUP	1	8
RIGOLLOT'S MUSTARD, 1 LB. TIN	1	0
MILES DOUGHTY'S VOICE LOZENGES	0	12
KAY'S ESSENCE of LINSEED (a marvellous cure for Cough, Cold, &c)	0	14
LAMPHLOUGH'S PERUVIAN BARK EXTRACT	1	12
CROSBY'S LIQUID ELIXIR	1	6
WILKINSON'S AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUENOIDIN	2	12
KING'S QUININE & DANDELION PILLS	0	12
COLE'S ALGA MARINA	2	0
GODFREY'S EXTRACT of BOER FLOWERS	1	10
ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM	2	0
HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM	1	12
MAXICAN HAIR RENEWER	1	14
ROSSETTER'S HAIR RESTORER	1	12
ADAM'S FURNITURE POLISH	0	12
GRIMAULT'S GUARANA POWDER	1	8
WILKINSON'S COUGH LOZENGES	1	12
DAVY'S DIAMOND CEMENT	0	12
FLORILINE	5	6

&c. &c. &c.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Robinson's My Garden in India	2	4
Gentle and Simple; by Margaret Agnes Paul; 2 vols	7	8
Mahommed, Buddha, and Christ; by Marcus Dods	2	4
Letters of "Verax"	3	12
Life in the Mofussil, or the Civilian in Lower Bengal; by an ex-Civilian, 2 vols	8	12
Notes on Cavalry Tactics, Organization, &c.; by a Cavalry Officer	7	8
Resources of Modern Countries, Essays towards an Estimate of the Economic Position of Nations and British Trade Prospects; by A. J. Wilson, 2 vols	15	0
Money and Value: an Inquiry into the terms and ends of Economic Production; by Rowland Hamilton	7	8
Money; by F. A. Walker	10	0
Household Medicine and Domestic Surgery Guide; by J. Gardner	8	0
The Children of the Abbey and St. Clair of the Isles	4	12
The Scottish Chiefs and Thaddeus of Warshaw; by Jane Porter	4	12
Tom Gringle's Log and Cruise of the Nudge; by M. Scott	4	12
Rambles and Studies in Greece; by J. P. Mahaffy	7	12
Life and Letters of James Hinton; by E. Hopkins	5	8
Holland and her Heroes to the year 1585; by Mary Albert	3	0
Matheson's Aid-Book to Engineering Enterprise Abroad	8	0
Husband's Students' Handbook of the Practice of Medicine	4	12
The Bed-Room and Boudoir; by Lady Barker	1	12
A few Rules of Medical Etiquette	0	12
Flaxman's Anatomical Studies of the Bones and Muscles.	1	4
Adam's Latter-day Lyrics	7	8
Dorat's Memoirs of our Great Towns	8	0
Lette's Counting House Atlas	13	4
Mrs. Brassey's Voyage in the Sunbeam	13	4
Newcomb's Popular Astronomy	11	4
Campion's on the Frontier	10	0
An Isle Excursion; by Mark Twain	1	4
Grady's Hindoo Law	15	12
Grady's Mahomedan Law	8	12

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

20, Meadow Street.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, SECOND OFFICER for Ship BRAMBLETYE. Apply on board in Government Dock.

WANTED, a COMPETENT IMPORT or INDENT CLERK, having also some influence in THE TRADE. Apply M. B., care of *Bombay Gazette*,

WANTED, a SITUATION as a NURSE by CHILDREN. References given. Address A. B., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a MATRICULATED STUDENT to TEACH a FEW BOYS near PAREL from 6 to 9 a.m daily. Apply to W. S., House No. 13, Khutteraly.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN ASSISTANT for a general business in Bombay. Apply by letter, stating particulars, to X., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, BAROUCHE, in good condition. Apply to Dr. ARNOTT, Fort George.

FOR SALE, a PAIR of GREY ARAB CARRIAGE HORSES. Price Rs. 500. Apply to PETER and SON, Churney Road.

FOR SALE, a Grey blood ARAB, about 14 2, stands fire. To be seen at Mr. Abdool Rahiman's stables, Byculla. Price Rs. 300.

FOR SALE, an ENGLISH DOGCART (built by Wisdoven, the best English-maker), together with a Hardworking Flea-bitten ARAB. Price moderate. Address "VIATOR," *Bombay Gazette*.

PHAETON (built by Kinross), suitable for a Pair or Single, for Sale: in excellent order. Also, a set of Harness for a Pair. Address "OMEGA," *Bombay Gazette*.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A LADY can RECOMMEND an AYAH to accompany a LADY or FAMILY HOME. Has EXCELLENT TESTIMONIALS, and has been to England and back EIGHTEEN TIMES. No return passage required. Apply to D. G. care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHEDDAR CHEESE, in cut, 13 As, WHOLE 12 As. SWISS CONDENSED MILK, direct imported, 8 As. per lin, J. PEARCE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort,

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS BY LAND OR SEA.

OVERLAND TRUNKS.
from Rs. 20 each.

PORTMANTEAUX.
Of convenient shapes.

COURIER AND HAND BAGS
Tanned Canvas and Leather.

HATS, HELMETS, PUGREES &c.

RUGS.
Rug and Bed Straps.

AIR PILLOWS AND CUSHIONS.
Of superior manufacture, from Rs. 7 to 15.

DECK AND CAMP CHAIRS.
Folding—light and strong, rom Rs. 7 to 15.

BATHS.
Bet Tin, strong, with and without covers,
from Rs. 10 to 50.
Indian Rubber ditto, quite flat, and when inated serve as a comfortable Bath, 33 inches in diameter and 8 inches deep, Rs. 25.

LAMPS AND LANTERNS,
of the most useful patterns made specially for India.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES.
Archromatic in sling Cases, from Rs. 25 to 15.

TIFFIN BASKETS,
Suitable for Indian use, empty or from Rs. 11 to Rs. 50 each.

POCKET CANTEENS,
from Rs. 30 to 50.

Dram Flasks. Various Patterns and sizes, Re. 1-8 to 15. Drinking Cups. Horn, Glass or Metal, As. 12 to Rs. 3-8. Corkscrews, Tin Openers, Knives and Forks.

POCKET AND TRAVELLING FILTERS,
from Rs. 3 to 30.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Soups, Fish, Meats, Pies, Sausages, Biscuits, &c., &c.

CLARETS, BRANDIES, HOOKS, CHAMPAGNES,
Beers, Stouts, &c.

SODA AND OTHER AERATED WATERS.
Pure and Sparkling.

INFANTS' PREPARED FOODS,
Fresh importations.

CHOCOLATE, COCOA, TEA, COFFEE AND MILK,
in a variety of forms.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Manillas and Trichinopoly of first qualities, specially selected.

BEST BRIAR PIPES,
from R. 1 to 5.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Of handsome shapes.

MEDICINE CHESTS,
in solid Leather, Oak, or Mahogany fitted with Medicines according to special requirements, from Rs. 25 to 100.

EAU DE COLOGNE AND TOILET VINEGAR.
Marine and Toilet Soaps,
Soap Cases.

SPONGES,
and Sponge Bags.

DRESSING BAGS AND CASES,
from Rs. 13 to 300.

STATIONERY.
Note Paper and Envelopes, specially suited for Overland or Inland Correspondence.

WRITING AND TOURIST CASES,
in a variety of portable and useful shapes.

PURSES AND POCKET BOOKS,
of the most convenient and secure forms.

PLAYING CARDS,
and Portable Games.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
BY LAND OR SEA.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

Beg to Draw the attention of Travellers and others to their

CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE

The prices quoted below are for Cash only.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits ..... 10 to 15	8		Travelling Hats	4	8	Engine Horse hair pillows	7	8	Tooth Brush Guards	0	10
Overland Suits 27	0		Cardigan Jackets ..... 9-8 to	12	0	Folding Camp Bedstead	50	0	Do. Brushes	0	10
Warm Suits ..... 30 to	40	0	Sheets, per pair	3	8	Do. Cases	22	8	Nail Do	0	12
Boys' Sailor Suits	9	8	Pillow Cases, each ..1-4 to	2	8	Cotton Mauds	15	0	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case..9-8 to	12	8
Overcoats and Ulsters from ..... 35 to	65	0	Blankets	19	8	Rug Straps	1	8	Do. Strops ..... 3-8 to	4	0
Dressing Gowns from 9 to	20	0	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds ..... 10 to	15	0	Waterproof ..... 1-8 to	2	8	Nail Scissers ..... 1-8 to	1	8
Pyjamas	8	0	Rugs or Quilts	5	0	60-Inch Drab Proof Sheeting	4	0	Razors, Iron Handles ..	2	2
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6	0	Ladies' Wool Shawls	22	0	42-Inch White Do.	6	0	Do. Ivory Handles ..	3	2
White	5	0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks ..... 12-8 to	23	0	Linen Faced Coll'rs per doz.	6	0	Tobacco Pouches	1	8
French Cambric do. Col.			Solid Leather do.	49	0	Linen Cuffs	12	0	Champagne Tape	3	8
English Cambric do ...	4	0	Black Hide Bags	11	8	Cambric Handkerchiefs ...	0	6	Razor Strops	3	8
Best Shrunk Flannel do..	8	0	Extra large do	24	0	Shaving do. Stick	1	0	Lloyd's Enzesia	1	4
Silk and Wool do	8	8	Gladstone Bags	35	0	Warm Gloves	2	8	Chemical Tooth Paste ..	1	4
Spun Silk do	10	0	Ladies' Hand Bags	7	8	Chilcott's Gloves ..... to	3	8	Fragrant Florilline	1	8
Gents' Under Vests 3 to	6	0	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11	4	Mitts	1	4	nagnac Labe's, per doz.	0	12
Bathing Drawers	2	0	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	0	Muffles	2	12	eyd's Life-Saving apparatus	12	8
Gents' Under Pants ..4 to	8	0	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58	8	Pins, Scarf	2	12	Sailors' Knot	2	12
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz..	15	8	Ladies' Dressing Cases ..	11	8	Sailors' Knot	2	12	Wine Scissors for Bow ring ..... to	3-8	0
Warm do	6	8	Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete .. 25 to	30	0	Wine Scissors for Bow ring ..... to	3-8	0	Oc'und Chairs best	6-8 to	13
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6	8	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes ..... 5 to	6	0	gents' Canvas Shoes	3	8	Lad. Sundshades	6	8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose dos	13	8	Ladies' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete .. 25 to	30	0	Gents' Slippers	3	8	Lad. White Cotton	5	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose dos	9	0	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes ..... 5 to	6	0	Ladies' Shoes	2	12	Gent's Do.	3	8
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz..6-8 to	12	8	Courier Bags ..... 9-8 to	12	8	China Bath Slippers	1	8	Double Cane Bedstead.		
Heather Merino do.6-8 to	12	8	Money Belts ..... 7-8 to	10	8	Pillows for Travellers, covered Wicker, from	14	0	Single Do. Bedstead.	95	0
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from ..... 6 to	15	0	Sovereign Boxes ..5-8 to	4	0	Pocket Filters	3	8	6ft. 6in.	75	0
Travelling Caps	4	8	Tiffin Baskets fitted..16 to	22	8	Portable Wash Stands	32	8	Portable Wash Stands	32	8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps ..... 6-8 to	8	8	Air Pillows	5	8	Sponge Bags	1	8	Travelling Cane Chairs ..	32	8
Travelling do	1	8	Travelling do	1	8	Sponges	3	8	Chubb's Despatch Boxes	66	0
Dressing Boots and Shoes from 12	8		English Feather do	7	8	Soap Boxes	5	8	Chubb's Cash Boxes up to	30	6
			Ashantee Hammock from 10	0	8	Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	0	Silber's Patent Cups to	35	0
			Sawmy Jewellery, &c., &c.			Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	8	Hat Guards	0	8
						Helmet Cases	10	8			
						Portable Ink Stand	1	8			

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.

(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. &

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 23RD APRIL 1878.

THE political telegram received to-day is interpreted by some people as slightly more pacific, but net to an appreciable extent. Not, at all events, to affect actual business operations, the feeling in favour of war having become too strongly rooted to be disturbed, except by authentic news of a decided character. Amongst the native trading community, in fact, the tendency, if anything, is to view the situation with too much apprehension as regards the ultimate result. Securities are being realised and investments made in Silver and Gold to a considerable extent, especially the former, which has advanced in value about ½ per cent. within the past few days.

We have nothing of a commercial character from home to-day, the only telegram through Reuter's agency being the New York message, which quotes an advance of ¼ cent per lb. in ready Mid. Uplands, July shipment being unchanged. The receipts at the ports to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Three days' Receipts...	15,000	10,000	12,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	4,021,000	3,738,000	3,900,000

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been quiet but steady at unaltered rates. Only a very limited business has been done, neither sellers nor remitters being apparently disposed to operate, and in all probability we shall see no special movement until the result of to-morrow's biddings for Council drafts becomes known. We quote on London :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 9d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 9d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 9 1-16d.	,,
Sovereigns each.....	Rs. 11-13-6.	,,

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at ¼ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is, if anything, a shade steadier owing to the interpretation attached to the political news, but there are very few buyers and none to a large extent. We quote :— Fours, Rs. 93 to ¾ and the same for Fours-and-a-half; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102¾.

The SHARE MARKET remains quiet with few fluctuations. Banks, Land and Press Companies are all unchanged, but a slightly firmer feeling is apparent in Spinning and Weaving Co.'s shares, our quotations showing an advance of Rs. 5 in Colaba, Dhurumsey, Great Eastern and Nursey, and Rs. 10 in Manockjee Petits.

COTTON remains particularly quiet as regards the extent of business doing, the transactions today having been quite of a retail character, but sellers are decidedly firmer in tone, and in some instances an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy is asked. Current quotations for May delivery are :—

Good Oomras.....	Rs. 192	per candy	F. P.
G. F. do	,, 183	,,	,,
G. F. do	,, 178	,,	,,
Fair do	,, 161	,,	,,
F. G. F. Dholleras	,, 194	,,	,,
G. F. do do	,, 185	,,	,,
F. G. F. Ginned Dharwar	,, 195	,,	,,

SEEDS are quiet with a downward tendency, supplies being on a more liberal scale. We now quote Linseed at Rs. 6-7, Guzerat Rapeseed at Rs. 7-11 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are somewhat unsettled still by rumours respecting the probable requirements of Government, but the tendency this afternoon is decidedly quieter. For Liverpool by steamer we quote £1-10 and by sailing ship £1-5 per ton. For Trieste and Venice business has been done at £1-15, payable here.

PIECE GOODS remain quiet without special movement either way. Some little demand prevails for Madapollams, Jacconets and the lighter weights of 39-inch Shirtings, but prices are unaltered.

COALS are quiet, and no fresh business is reported in arrivals, but prices remain the same as quoted yesterday.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p.ct	126
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	705
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	5 p.ct	6933
National Bank	10,000	500	all	6 do.	108
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	680

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	780
Prem Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,500	150	all	4 p.a.	109
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	30 p.a.	800
Portsmuthy Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	12 p.a.	230

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	700
Alliance of Bombay	750	250	all	50 p.a*	900
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.a.	1,150
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	100 p.a.	1,850
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	70
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	all	40 p.a.	1,200
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.a*	945
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	800	all	15 p.a*	225
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.a*	80
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40 p.a*	720
Oocris S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.a	960 xd.
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	575
Dhurumsey Spinning ...	3,000	1,000	all	35 p.a*	730
Fleming S. and W. Co. ..	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.a*	1,200
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	50 p.a*	1,490
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	675	1,000	all	30 p.a.	850
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	750
Sowraj Ballee Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.a*	900
Khatau Makanji Spg. ..	750	1,000	all	50 p.a*	1,100 xd.
K. Mucunjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.a*	800
Madras Spinning	200	1,250	all	Nil	800
Madras J. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,115 xd.
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	30
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	25p.a*	370
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	60p.a*	1,145
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	60 p.a*	1,185
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	225
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	50 p.a*	800
Nerlad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	550
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	600
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	20 p.a*	832
Oriental	1,000	1,000	all	35 p.a*	705
Princeof Wales Spinning	500	1,250	all	75	935
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	..	815
Soondersie Spinning ...	660	1,000	all	75 p.a.	950
Do do, ¼ Share.	600	1,000	250	125 p.a.	205
Shalapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	850
Victoria Mills	1,000	1,000	all	40 Rs.	650

*Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.a.	1,125
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	865
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.	693
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60 do.	636 xd.
Barsi Co. (New)	125	800	all	45 p.a	435
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	14 do	130
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	68
Chatrar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	608
Dholleras Co.	500	1,250	all	50 do	425
East India Press Co....	400	500	all	20 do	240
Fort Press Co	250	1,250	all	100 do	800
French Press Co	50	8,500	3,200	50 do	1,150
Imperial Press Co.....	300	500	all	40 do	305
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	305
Prince of W. Press	1,125	400	350	40 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Scinde Press Co	600	500	all	25 do	340
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld-...	400	850	750	80 do	435
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,050
Volkart's United Press Co,.....	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600
	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.a.	475

*Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	220	216	5 p.c.	278
Do. New £20 shares....	..	£20	13-14	6 do.	7
		£20	6	Disc	1
		£10	6	6 do.	1
Do. New Shares	..	£10	6	6 do.	1

MISCELLANEOUS

Bombay Buildings and Land Improvement Co.	1,000	2,000	1,500	1874 p.a.	1,770
Bombay	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay	3,000	1,000	all	40 p.a.	600
Lands					
Co	550	500	300	36 p. a.	280
Ma	3,150	500	100	7½ p. ct	30
Co	1,000	500	all	1 p. ct	19
Co	1,000	500	all	11 p. ct	595
Co	2,000	250	all	6 p. ct	30

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

...ER, 51 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour from Bhownuggur, &c., with 1 cargo and 43 deck passengers.

...R LINE s.s. TRINACRIA, 1,342 tons, Captain ...chison, arrived in Harbour on the 22nd ... Glasgow, 19th March, via Liverpool and the ... with one native passenger and the following cargo :—1,149 packages piece goods, 82 bales ... 2 cases umbrellas, 50 cases copper, 2,257 casks ...ter, 100 tons iron, 27 cases wine and spirits, 50 ...gs lead, 50 barrels green copperas, 1,593 plates ...pelter, 1 package earthenware, 1,300 bundles iron, 20 drums paint, 100 packages oil, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
22	Trinacria(s).....	Hutcheson ...	Glasgow, Mar 19.
	Pehiwan (s).....	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, April 21.
23	Burgus(s).....	Carson	Rangoon, April 9.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
22	Pachamba (s)	Melvill	K. Coast & Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer St. Olaf, to Marseilles.
Steamer Rhine, to Aden and Suez
Steamer Oscar, to Coast and Dutch

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.			
16	Deerfoot	.....	Calcutta.
	Aldengrove	.....	Demerara.
17	Estrella (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Mahratta (s).....	.....	Rangoon.
20	Meinam (s).....	.....	Galle and Pondy.
	Merlymore	.....	Negapatam.
21	Sultan (s).....	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

17	Asia (s).....	.....	Rangoon and N P.
	Tougay	.....	London.
	El Dorado (s)	.....	Calcutta.
19	Mahratta (s)	.....	Negapatam.
20	Seri-gapatam.....	.....	Coast.
	Meinam (s).....	.....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sicily s—9 kegs iron nails, Abdool Cader Habutbhoy.
Palm s—448 bundles sheet iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.
Olympia s—24 cases portwine, Eduljee Basonjee.

FROM LONDON.

Duke of Edinburgh —65 kegs iron nails 5 casks iron rice bowls and 10 casks hardware, Hassumally Lallmeya.
Streathleven s—1 case stationery and 5 cases copying press, Abdoolally Abdoolrahim ; 20 drums boiled linseed oil, 10 drums pale boiled oil, 10 drums turpentine, and 10 kegs red lead, Cowasjee Brothers ; 49 cases matches, Cassum Abdoolramon ; 75 boxes turpentine, Hassumally Lallmeya ; 8 hogsheads pale ale, Benn, Ashley and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Sicily s—80 casks beer, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ardenclutha—250 cwts myrabollams, Hajee Vurrian Hajee Currim ; 369 cwts myrabollams, Heerjee Furbun ; 49 bales rags, Mooljee Canjee ; 7 bales rags, Nurseo Khutkow ; 152 bales hemp, Jaitha Furbhotum ; 25 bales cotton, Nurseo Khuttow ; 55 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co ; 130 bales cotton, Moolchund Jowrar ; 65 bales cotton, Treecamjee Neemedaws ; 300 cwts surasee seed, Oodhowjee Nathoo ; 34 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co.
Albuera s—60 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass ; 45 bales wool, Dhunrao Ameemull ; 115 bales wool, Jaitha Purshotum ; 110 bales cotton, Prempjee Ludha and Co ; 60 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass ; 85 bales wool and 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 10 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 125 bales cotton and 20 bales wool, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 35 bales wool, Punnett and Co ; 40 bales wool, Dewjee Govinjee ; 5 bales skins, Dhurumsey Velljee : 125 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 400 bales cotton Ralli Brother ; 135 cwts myrabollams and 19 cwts mustard seed, Hurryvulubdass Nuvotumcass ; 2,600 bags rice, Nurseo Keseowjee and Co ; 80 bales wool, Nensee Luckmedass.
Merionath—400 bales cotton, Nurseo Keswojee and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 50 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.
T Macfarlan—44 bales cotton, Vurdhram Poonsee ; 256 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Tamora—350 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Exporter—7,998 cwts rapeseed, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Orthes—2,634 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Norris—55 bales cotton, Chugon Govindjee.
W H Conner—3,940 cwts linseed, W Nicol and Co.
Pazzi s—149 cwts coffee, Jules, Siegfried and Co ; 1,605 cwts linseed, Tyabjee and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kate s—3,214 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers ; 82 cwts coffee Tyabjee and Co.
Khiva s—1,968 cwts rapeseed, and 21 cwts cotton seed, Geo. Lockhart and Co.
St. Olaf s—1,089 cwts rapeseed, 5,357 cwts linseed and 6,785¾ cwts gingelly seed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Arabia s—150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers 3 bundles carpets, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia s—150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co ; 30 bales cotton, A C Dady and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bangalore s—100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Khiva s—30 bags coffee, P and O S N Co ; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Khiva s—18 packages coffee, P and O S N Co ; 400 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Thibet s—101 bales yarn, The M G S and W Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Arabia s—70 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 198 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibets—24 cases sharkfins, Currimbhoy Hassumbhoy ; 150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thibet s—17 chests opium, E D Sassoon.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 22nd April 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·819
Temperature of the Air.....	88·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	77·6
Dew Point	75·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·764
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m).....	88·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)...	78·4
General Direction of wind...	NNW, NNE, N, NW, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	240

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 23.

Heathcote, Lieut Col, 9th Cavalry, on leave, from Meerut.
Hill, Capt, 2nd Goorkhas, on duty, from Dehra.
Hanstock, Lieut, 2-45th Regt, on duty, from Deesa.
Brownlow, Col, Prin Asst Ad. on leave, from—.
Ashbee, Quarter Master, R A, on duty, from Kirkee.
Newport, Lieut Col, 28th Bombay N I, on Med Cert, from Rajkote.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 22.

Braine, Capt Staff Corps, on duty, to Ecutpoora.
Hughes, Surg, on furlough, to England.

APRIL 23.

Jervis, Surg, on duty, to Poona.
Cooke, Capt, Commt. Dept, on duty, to Cannanore.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, April 20.)

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

MR R F Dallas, Superintendent, is allowed privilege leave of three months.

MR A Cassie, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st class, is allowed furlough for two years.

Mr superintendent E J Douglas Walker has been granted furlough for one year and six months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Captain J Dundas, RE, VC, is appointed Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector General of Military Works.

Lieut G M Porter, RE, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Military Department, Military Works, to the Presidency Command, Military Works.

Mr Watt, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade Quarry Division, Nerbudda State Railway, is granted privilege leave for three months.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF MADRAS.

Head Quarters, Madras, 6th April.

Under instructions from Army Head-Quarters in India, Captain Anderson, R H Artillery, is directed to proceed to Simla on leave, and on appointment as Brigade-Major to the Inspector-General of Royal Artillery for India.

Captain Powlett is appointed District Adjutant to the Royal Artillery Division, vice Anderson appointed to the General Staff.

Captain Powlett is posted to C Battery, 3rd Brigade R A, and will proceed to Jubbulpore to join his battery.

Lieut Sandeman is promoted Captain into D Battery, 4th Brigade R A, and will proceed from Secunderabad to Benares to join.

Captain (Lieut.-Colonel) Arbuthnot, from Offg Squadron Commander, 1st Cavalry, to general duty, Secunderabad.

The services of Sergeant Shepherd, 43rd Foot, are placed at the disposal of the Commissary-General for employment as a Commissariat Sergeant on probation.

Captain Kirwan, from temporarily Medical charge, Wing 44th Regiment Assaye, to d s 29th Regiment, Rangoon.

Lieut Westlake, Probationer, Staff Corps, from Offg Wing Officer, 50th N I, to Offg Squadron Officer, 4th Regiment L C.

Major Bruce, Staff Corps, from Offg Wing Comdr, 11th N I, to general duty, Madras.

The services of Lieut Lockyer, 2 A, having been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, he is directed to rejoin his battery at Secunderabad.

Veterinary Surgeon Elphick is posted to the 3rd Madras Light Cavalry at Saugor.

So much of G O C C dated 2nd April, as refers to promotion of Surgeons L C Nanney and C E McVittie is cancelled.

Surgeon R Warder, from d d General Hospital, Madras, to attached 8th N I.

Veterinary Surgeon W D Sartin, from 1st April, to appear before a medical board.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

No after-packet will be made up at the General Post Office and the times for posting are given in the subjoined table.

A Post Office is established at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, where Letters and Papers not late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, are received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

Latest hour for Posting.

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters and Papers.	At General Post Office. Registered Letters & Parcels.	At Branch Post Offices.	At the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office.
For Bengal, N.W. Provinces, Punjab Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N.E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S.E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency ; also for Ahmednuggur, Secunderabad, Deccan, and S.M. Country.	1-20 P.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.	1-55 P.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Asseerghur, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattywar, and Kutch.	7-30 P.M.	4 P.M.	5-30 P.M.	...
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Poona, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry.	10 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	8-30 A.M.	...
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona.	5-30 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	...
For Uran and Panwell	5-30 A.M.	Do.	Do.	...

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails are received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

CALENDAR FOR APRIL, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter ..... 24th, 1h. 24'4m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
April.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 24	English Mail expected.	5 38	6 18	{ 3 56 m 5 17 a	10 14 m 11 45 a
Th. 25	St. Mark.	5 38	6 18	{ 5 22 m 6 38 a	11 27 m .....
Fri. 26	.....	5 37	6 18	{ 7 3 m 7 32 a	1 11 m 0 50 a
Sat. 27	.....	5 37	6 19	{ 8 17 m 8 26 a	2 16 m 2 1 a
Sun 28	Low Sundsy.	5 36	6 19	{ 9 12 m 9 10 a	2 53 m 3 9 a
Mon. 29	.....	5 36	6 19	{ 10 8 m 9 46 a	3 37 m 3 52 a
Tues. 30	.....	5 35	6 20	{ 10 28 m 10 16 a	4 4 m 4 26 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THERE will be a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES at 6 p.m. TO-MORROW at the Head-Quarters to take into consideration an Anonymous Letter which appeared in the *Times of India* yesterday.

H. MAXWELL, Major,
Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

24th April, 1878.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ROSARIO—April 20th, at Bandora Hill, Daniel Joseph, the infant son of L. F. de Rosario, Esq., aged 9 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KING—April 17th, at Madras, the wife of William King Esq., Mysore Forest Department, of a son.
LeMESURIER—April 16th, at Ranikhet, the wife of Major A. A. LeMesurier, R M's 14th Regiment, of a son.
MEARES—April 16th, at Moradabad, the wife of W. E. Meares, District Engineer, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WHITTY—STEWART—April 18th, at St. John's Church, Ramsgate, on Thursday, by the Rev. R. Landford, Irvine J Whitty, C.S., East Indian Railway, to Jessy, daughter of Gilroy Stewart, Esq., of Hanam, Gloucestershire.

DEATHS.

CASE—April 17th, at Feroscocore, Emily Margaret, the beloved child of Major and Mrs. Charles Case, aged 1 year and two months.
CUTHELL—April 19th, at Lucknow, Mildred, the youngest daughter of Captain and Mrs. Cuthell, 13th Hussars, aged 2½ years

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1878.

WE hardly expect now to get any definite news about the intentions of the English Government till the House of Commons reassembles next Monday week. We may meanwhile, however, treat with utter contempt semi-official announcements made at St. Petersburg, which only show what Russia wishes, not what is likely to be done. The telegram we published yesterday morning proves how determined is the feeling at home against the proposed withdrawal of the British fleet from the Sea of Marmora ; and although some time ago, before Russia showed her hand, England would have been content merely to station her ships off Gallipoli in order to keep the Dardanelles open, this compromise would not now be listened to.

A REMARKABLE trial has recently taken place in Orissa, and it ought not to be lost sight of, as it throws considerable light on the administration which bring out unconsciously not only the power but the determination of the British Government to permit no crime to pass unchallenged no matter by what high personage it may have been committed. The natives of India do not seem to us, as a rule, to understand this fact thoroughly even yet. When Malharrao Gaekwar was placed on his trial, the circumstance evoked wide surprise, if not discontent. The multitude had brought themselves to believe in the easy-going fact that the British Government would only uphold its laws in the case of unconspicuous individuals, and it came with something like a shock upon their feelings, inspired as these had been to a great extent by traditional respect for native greatness, when so high a personage as a Mahratta Prince was put upon his trial on a charge of attempted murder. Native rulers themselves opposed the proceeding in their hearts and by all their influence, because they saw in it a distinct threat that they too would not in certain circumstances be held to be above the ordinary laws. It might have been thought that the result of Malharrao's trial would have taught all India that the British Government is strong enough to afford to be no respecter of persons ; but this would appear not to be the case, because when the Raja of Pooree was tried the other day in Cuttack for being a participator in a detestable crime, a majority of natives, instead of feeling gratified that there was a law in the land which could reach such individuals, have expressed their surprise and indignation that any one could be so bold as to challenge the actions of a person who is sentimentally described as an "incarnation of "Vishnoo." The fact is very lamentable, as it indicates that the power of the British Government is not yet appreciated at its true value by those for whose benefit it exists, and because it shows there is still a vast amount of prevailing ignorance which places persons invested with mythical importance above that justice which must be applied to every individual in the community, whether he be an incarnation of Vishnoo or any other personage in Hindoo mythology.

The Raja of Pooree no doubt has very high ancestral connections ; but his trial will have done good to India if for no other reason than that it will show that stern justice, as understood in the civilized world, does not exist solely for those people who are not blessed with mythical importance. He is the Raja of Khurda, a sub-division of Pooree, and is said to stand at the head of Sri-Juggernauth's immediate attendants. For the last thirty years his ancestors have had charge of Juggernauth's famous temple in Orissa—which is considered, of course, a position of very great sanctity ; and there are several legends extant designed to prove that in these good old days when gods descended to the earth and took active partisanship in human affairs, Juggernauth bestowed special marks of favour on the Rajas of Pooree. Characteristically enough, the most signal mark of favour the god appears to have shown them was the presentation of a "beautiful maiden" to an Orissa king whom Juggernauth appears to have arbtrarily signalled out for honour. The present Raja of Pooree is a youth of 24, and notwithstanding his hereditary functions in connection with Juggernauth's temple, he seems not to have been able to keep out of a British ciminal court. When he was apprehended we hear of no beautiful maidens being presented to him by divinity, nor of any supernatural agency in the least being inclined to assist him out of a very awkward scrape. He seems to have been in much the same position as the Priests of Baal who tried to bring down fire from heaven but could not because, as the Hebrew Prophet suggested, he had gone out, or was perchance asleep. He may have wanted the assistance of his patron deity very much, but for some reason he received no response, and accordingly he had to appear, just like an ordinary mortal, before the somewhat commonplace tribunal of a mofussil judge and native assessors. The circumstances under which he arrived at this condition are briefly told. There was an ascetic of great sanctity living at Bowaneepoor and named Bapoojee, 65 years of age. The Raja of Pooree was the head of Bapoojee's peculiar form of religion. Bapoojee was greatly respected. He professed to be able to cure diseases by repeating incantations and performing certain ceremonies, such as scattering ashes and leaves, and he had a large practice in this department of his religious avocations. Among others who consulted him was the dowager Ranee, the adoptive mother of the Raja. She said that she had doubts about her son's sanity, and Bapoojee gave her the usual nostrums to cure him. Shortly after this occurrence, on the night of Saturday, the 23rd February, Bapoojee was found lying naked in front of the Lion Gate of the temple of Juggernauth. He was frightfully injured. He was covered with burns, and some of the tortures inflicted upon him were of such a kind that we have not seen them particularised. He accused the Raja of Pooree as the author and contriver of these tortures. He adhered to his story consistently until the time of his death, which occurred on the 10th March. He said the place where he had been tortured was the gymnasium in the Raja's palace, and the Magistrate to whom he had made his deposition took him to the palace in a palkee where he not only identified the Raja but pointed out the gymnasium and a small door out of which he had been thrown after the infliction of the torture. Mr. Dickens, the Officiating Sessions Judge of Cuttack (upon whose elaborate judgment we are relying for our facts), says it was subsequently proved in the course of the trial that no one had access to this gymnasium, and therefore its existence could not have been known to Bapoojee unless he had been taken there. Bapoojee said that on the day before he was tortured, two servants of the Raja's came to Bowaneepoor and said their master wanted to see him. He accordingly set out for Pooree with four companions. He was conducted into the palace, while his four companions were left outside. He was taken down into the gymnasium, where he saw the Raja, who was accompanied by ten or twelve servants. These overpowered him and then commenced to torture him in a brutal manner. After torturing the old man for the space of three hours, they thrust him out at the backdoor into a lane which runs at the back of the palace. There he managed to crawl to the place where he was picked up by the police. His companions meanwhile, weary of waiting, lay down in the verandah near the main entrance of the palace, and were roused at midnight by the cries of Bapoojee whom they found opposite the palace gate writhing in agony. The motive alleged to explain the deed is revenge, although Bapoojee protested that he had never done anything consciously to offend a great a person as the head of his own religion and the Judge is of opinion that the Raja's enmity must have sprung out of the Ranee's visit to the ascetic. He says on this part of the case :—"The expressions and examinations of the Raja sworn to by "the deceased connect the incident of this visit) "with the motive unmistakably. They might "have been misrepresented or exaggerated to the "Raja by some mischief-maker ; it might have "been represented to the Raja that his mother "was plotting against him ; that he had been "called a madman, a *pagal* ; that witchcraft was "brewing ; that the arch-plotter Sibu Dass had "called him a man of the south, a Telinga Raja, "a bastard, and an interloper. All these might "have exasperated the Raja—a mere youth, "specially the insults to his race, and he may "have resolved on taking a signal revenge. No "other motive is apparent, and it is impossible "to doubt the sanity of the last statement of "the deceased confirmed as it is by his own "unconsciousness of offence or danger." The medical evidence adduced showed that the deceased could not possibly have inflicted his injuries upon himself ; and taking that fact into consideration along with the consistent story which the ascetic—a story which could not have been concocted in the short time that must have passed between the time he was thrown out of the gymnasium and the time he was picked up by the police—Mr. Dickens found the Raja and four of his servants guilty of murder and sentenced them to transportation for life. The native assessors had previously found the charge not proved against the Raja and his accomplices, but Mr. Dickens saw reason to "differ" from them and to pass the sentence we have recorded. The sentence has since been appealed against in the Calcutta High Court, and the application for appeal has been granted on the grounds alleged by Mr. Evans, the Raja's barrister, who contended that the story was "improbable," and that the witnesses who supported the deceased's deposition were too untrustworthy to be believed. It would seem, however, as if the Court will assume the guilt of the Raja and the men who have been convicted alongside of him ; but we think we are at liberty to call attention to the extraordinary attitude the Native Press of Bengal has assumed regarding the trial.

We have not seen any of these papers examining the evidence and endeavouring to arrive at a genuine conviction of the guilt or innocence of the Raja. One of them has gone the length of denouncing the British Government for daring to lay hands on the "visible incarnation of "Vishnoo," while the others have hinted their disapproval at the step which the authorities took to vindicate the law. Now, if the High Court of Calcutta confirms the judgment of the Judge of Cuttack, the Raja of Pooree will stand convicted of as gross a crime as ever was perpetrated in India in its days of deepest degradation. When the Native Press, instead of looking at the crime committed, and judging it according to its deserts, wish to have it burked because the alleged perpetrator of it is an "incarnation "of Vishnoo," it shows how unenlightened it still is ; how lip-deep the admiration of its editors for British law and justice ; and how unfitted it is yet to be considered an honest teacher of the people. It has yet to learn that even-handed justice cannot be worthy of the name if it does not do its duty all round,

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CONCLUSION OF THE CASE AGAINST THE SURAT RIOTERS.

SURAT, APRIL 23.

The case against six of the rioters, which commenced on the 16th inst., was concluded to-day. All the prisoners were identified by the police. The pleaders addressed the Court on behalf of the prisoners, submitting that needlessly serious charges were intended to be brought, when no case had been made out for a higher tribunal. The Magistrate took time to consider his decision, which will be given on Friday next.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

CONFERENCE NEGOTIATIONS.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 22.

It is semi-officially stated here that negotiations are proceeding for fixing the points whither the British Ironclad Squadron and the Russian army now in the vicinity of Constantinople shall withdraw, and that when fixed a preliminary Conference will be held to settle the programme for the European Conference.

INSURRECTION IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

It is stated at Constantinople that the Bulgarians have attacked eight Musulman villages and committed great outrages. The Mahomedan population, however, resisted the attack. Severe fighting between the insurgents and Russian troops has taken place. The Russians have asked for reinforcements to be sent from San Stefano.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, APRIL 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Chyebassa, homeward bound from Calcutta, &c. sailed hence yesterday.

THE EXPEDITION TO MALTA.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bangalore, 2,063 tons, 500 horse-power, Captain Stead, was chartered yesterday by Government subject to the approval of the Company's directors, who have been telegraphed to on the subject; and the Khiva will probably, therefore, take the mails next Monday instead of the Bangalore.

Yesterday (Tuesday) morning Sir Richard Temple, accompanied by Captain Searle, Superintendent of Marine, inspected the following ships:—

St. Mildred.
Arros Bay.
Baron Colonsay.
Duke of Athol.
Hannibal.

The St. Mildred and the Arros Bay are being fitted up for Cavalry by the Public Works Department. Sir Richard expressed to Colonel Merriman and Mr. Murzban Khan Bahadur his high satisfaction with the progress of the work. Similarly His Excellency expressed to Mr. Rowe, Superintendent of Municipal Workshops, the thanks of Government for the vigour with which the Municipality are fitting up the Hannibal for Cavalry. The Duke of Athol was found to be crowded with workmen fitting the vessel for Infantry, as she proceeds immediately to Cannanore in tow of the Goa.

MAJOR R. M. LLOYD, from Belgaum, and Major John Watts, from Aden, will, we understand, be the Brigade Majors with the Expedition.

CAPTAIN BEGBIE, Marine Battalion, has been appointed Baggage Master to the force.

A TROOP of the 2nd Light Cavalry, from Deesa, have been attached to the 1st Light Cavalry to complete the strength of that Regiment. The effective strength of a native Cavalry Regiment consists of 6 troops, and of Commandant, 3 Squadron Commanders, 3 Squadron officers, 1 Medical officer, 1 Ressaldar Major, 2 Ressaldars, 1 Wordee Major, 3 Ressaldars, Jemadars, 1 Kote Duffadar Major, 1 Kote Darfier Major, 6 Kote Duffadars, 30 Duffadars, 6 Trumpeters, 30 Naiks, and 400 Sowars. Total, 487.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE TROOPS FOR EMBARKATION AT BOMBAY.

1. The following arrangements have been made for the conveyance of the Troops ordered on service to Bombay, and for their embarkation on board the different transport vessels:—

2. One Battery R. A. (probably M. 1)—

APRIL 23rd.—Will leave Boree Bunder in four trains, of about equal strength, at 7-10, 8-45, and 10-15 p. m. on the 23rd April. Strength—6 officers, 158 men, 140 followers, 137 horses, 6 guns, 12 ammunition waggons and 5 spare carriages.

APRIL 24TH.—Will arrive at Boree Bunder at 5, 6-30, and 8 a. m. on the 24th, and proceed straight to the Camp ready pitched for them, near the Apollo Bunder, where tea and biscuit will be issued to them by the Commissariat Department.

APRIL 27TH.—Will embark their guns, waggons, &c., camp equipage, and heavy baggage, on board the ships Maraval and Hospodar, commencing at 5 a. m. on the 27th—two Divisions on board the former, and one Division with Head Quarters of the Battery on the latter.

APRIL 28TH.—Commencing at 5 a. m. on the 28th will embark their horses, followers, and men according to the following distribution:—

Name of Vessel.	Officers.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Bank and File.	Caste. Cooking.	Caste. Not cooking.	Public Followers.	Caste. Cooking.	Caste. Not cooking.	Private Followers.	Caste. Cooking.	Caste. Not cooking.	Horses.
Steamer Bengal.	6	10	520	...	...	100	...	...	28	...	...	6	
Sailing ship Orissamme	4	5	195	...	...	42	...	...	17	...	...	4	
Total...	10	15	715	...	...	142	...	...	45	...	...	10	

* No embarkation return yet received.

The Orissamme will be towed by the Bengal.

7. 2nd Goorkhas—

APRIL 28.—Will leave Igatpuri in two trains at 10 and 11-30 P.M. on the 28th April. Strength—8 European officers, 14 native officers, 673 Rank and File, 169 followers, and 8 horses.

APRIL 29TH.—Will arrive at Carnac Bunder on the 29th at 5-40 and 7 A.M., and embark at once on board the steamer St. Osyth.

Name of Vessel.	Officers.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Bank and File.	Caste. Cooking.	Caste. Not Cooking.	Public Followers.	Caste. Cooking.	Caste. Not Cooking.	Private Followers.	Caste. Cooking.	Caste. Not Cooking.	Horses.
St. Osyth	8	14	673	673	..	139	139	..	30	30	...	8	

8. Accommodation for the General Officer Commanding, and Staff, has been provided on board the steamer St. Osyth.

9. A detachment of the Ordnance Department will embark on the 28th on board the steamer St. Osyth, strength 1 Sub-conductor, 1 store sergeant, 1 tindal, 20 store lascars, and 3 public followers.

10. The above Troops comprise the first detachment, which will leave Bombay harbour on the 29th instant.

11. Regiments and Corps, which have not been supplied with intrenching tools, are to be provided with them in Bombay. The officers who have been detailed to proceed in advance of their Regiments, for duty at the port of embarkation, will indent for these, and will arrange to have them and any other articles authorized by the Regulations, with which their Regiments are not already provided, ready for embarkation, with their respective Corps.

12. Commanding Officers will be held responsible for the distribution of their camp equipage, stores, ammunition, &c., dooley bearers and other followers embarked on board the vessels allotted to them, so that the Troops on board each shall be, as far as possible, fully equipped and prepared to disembark and encamp independently. No alteration should, however, be made in the numbers allotted to each ship.

13. The senior medical officer on board each ship will be in medical charge of all the troops on board, to whatever Corps they may belong.

14. It is imperative that every train bringing troops to Bombay should be despatched punctually at the hours mentioned in this programme.

15. The hours given for the despatch and arrival of trains are railway.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

In the following notification will be found the arrangements for the equipment, pay, &c., of the Indian Contingent:—

No. 347 *of 17th April* 1878.—Under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to direct that a force, as detailed below, be prepared and despatched for service beyond sea, and to lay down the following rules for the pay, equipment, &c.:—

2 Field Batteries Royal Artillery.
1 Regiment Bengal Cavalry.
1 Ditto Bombay ditto.
2 Companies Madras Sappers and Miners.
2 Ditto Bombay ditto ditto.
3 Regiments Bengal Native Infantry.
2 Ditto Madras ditto.
2 Ditto Bombay ditto.

2. In order to complete regiments to the full established strength, volunteers may be called for from other regiments from the classes wanted to complete. None but men of good character, and who are reported in every respect fit for field service, will be permitted to volunteer. Regiments giving volunteers will be allowed to recruit up to the full establishment. On the termination of the expedition the volunteers will be permitted to rejoin their old regiments as vacancies occur.

3. Commanding officers will be held responsible that none but men and followers in every way fit for field service accompany the regiment; all sickly men are to be left at the depot.

4. Regimental of native infantry will draw extra batta; and free rations or ration-money, at the rate of Rs. 3-8 per mensem, will be allowed to all non-commissioned officers and men of cavalry and infantry while on foreign service. Native commissioned officers will also have the privilege of receiving the ordinary ration from the Commissariat Department on payment, the amount being deducted monthly from their pay at the above rate.

5. Public followers, except those engaged on salaries specifically determined for the service, will receive an addition of 50 per cent. on pay and batta, in addition to free rations, while on foreign service.

6. The sanctioned followers paid by troops will receive from Government free rations, and such extra pay as may be necessary to put them on a par with the public followers of a similar class.

7. All the arrangements special to this foreign service will have effect from the date of embarkation, and continue in force until the date of return.

8. While during a sea-voyage, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and sowars of the cavalry would be unable to make the requisite provision for the forage of their horses, whilst difficulty might possibly be experienced in this respect during a portion of their service on land, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has determined that the forage of the horses, and of the mules or ponies accompanying shall be undertaken by the State, with such assistance as the regiments and followers may be enabled to render after landing.

9. This measure, however, in no way relieves all grades from responsibility for the due care and condition of their horses and cattle.

10. All ranks will be required, as at present, to maintain an efficient horse, but the native commissioned officers will be allowed forage for two horses each, if they desire to take a second charger.

11. Each native commissioned officer will be required to keep up one pony, and one attendant as syce and grass-cutter, whether he takes up one or two horses; and the non-commissioned officers and privates to maintain one pony, and one grass-cutter in charge of the same, for every two horses.

12. The attendants will be paid by the troops as usual; but the ponies will receive grain, and, when necessary, hay, free of cost; both grass-cutters and animals will be required to procure forage when obtainable, and must be held disposable for all purposes.

13. The leadership the forage and water will be issued under the usual regulations, ponies receiving a half-ration of forage and two-thirds of a horse's supply of water, or as may be specially ordered.

14. On land the forage allowance for each horse will be 8lbs. of grain as may be procurable, with 20lbs. of hay, when green forage is not procurable, or otherwise as may be ordered. The allowance for ponies will be one-half of the forage ration of a horse.

15. Grass-cutters will be rationed on the scale sanctioned for native followers, or receive the equivalent at the rate of Rs. 2-8 each per mensem, in addition to the amount paid to them by the regiment.

16. The native commissioned and non-commissioned officers will continue to subscribe to their regimental funds to such extent as commanding officers may deem necessary within the limits prescribed by regulations.

17. They will continue to supply themselves with their horses and their ordinary clothing, equipment saddler and stable-gear; but any article of extra clothing necessitated by any speciality of climate or service will be issued free of cost.

18. All casualties of horses, arising from neglect or from causes evidently unconnected with the particular nature of the service, must, as usual, be replaced by the regiments concerned. Each troop will be allowed to embark and maintain two Chunda horses, to meet casualties, which will be rationed free of cost.

19. All casulties fairly attributable to, or connected with, the service, including those from accident on board ship or during embarkation or disembarkation, will, if there has been no proved neglect, be replaced by Government, or compensation will be allowed, according to the age and value of the horse so injured or destroyed, within the regulation limit of Rs. 200.

20. Compensation will also be allowed for casualties among ponies, directly resulting from the service, at the rates laid down in G. G. O. No. 953 of 1876; or the animals will be replaced by Government.

21. Compensation at the rate of Rs. 5 per mensem will be allowed to the native officer for each bargheer sanctioned by existing regulations, if maintained by them; out of which sum they will pay the share of the grass-cutter's wages, and provide stable-gear. A similar amount will be deducted from the pay of the bargheer sowars.

22. Officers commanding regiments and detachments detailed for service are directed to at once draw and distribute three months' pay in advance to their respective corps.

23. Commanding officers will be held responsible that all orders and circulars connected with family remittances, and arrangements for the comfort of the men and families, are made known to and are in possession of, officers appointed to the charge of depots; and that provision is made for the care of spare arms, accontrements, books, heavy baggage, &c., which may be left behind.

24. Depots for regiments will be formed under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, and of the Governments of Madras and Bombay respectively.

25. A British officer will be detailed for the charge of each of these depots, and will receive the allowances detailed in para. 329, Pay Code for India, vol. I. A pay Havildar on a staff salary of Rs. 5 per mensem will be allowed to each depot. Two puckally bhisties will also be allowed for supplying water to the families of each depot.

26. Regiments will take with them their camp-equipage complete.

27. Officers' tents will be limited in size to that of a lascar pal, and officers not possessing tents of this description may be supplied from the nearest magazine on payment.

28. Regiments will take with them their service ammunition, viz:—

Cavalry..... 100 rounds per man.
Infantry..... 200 " "

29. No rezais or padded quilts of any description are to be allowed to be taken with the bedding; all must be left behind or disposed of.

30. Each soldier, of whatever arm, will be granted free by Government, either before embarkation or on arrival at destination as may be convenient,

1 Blanket.	2 Banyans or Jerseys.
2 Canvas frocks.	2 Pairs of warm socks.
2 Pairs flannel drawers.	1 Pair of English boots.

31. In addition to the above, both cavalry and infantry soldiers will be required to maintain their regulated service kit complete.

32. Followers, public and private, for native cavalry, are to be strictly limited, and not to exceed for each regiment—

2 Cooks per troop.	1 Tindal.
6 Sikligurhs.	1 Munshi.
6 Mochees.	1 Gruntee or Pundit.
2 Bhisties.	1 Adjutant's writer.
12 Puckallies.	1 Quartermaster's writer.
2 Timen.	

33. For infantry regiments the followers shall not exceed—

2 Cooks per company.	1 Lohar Mistry.
1 Tindal.	1 Munshi.
8 Bhisties.	1 Moulvie.
4 Puckallies.	1 Gruntee or Pundit.
2 Timen.	1 Adjutant's writer.
1 Mochee.	1 Quartermaster's writer.

34. An establishment of—

3 Hospital assistants for cavalry,	1 Gorcash, 2 Sweepers,
3 Hospital assistants for infantry, with	2 Bhisties, 2 Cooks,
1 Shop cooly,	

will be allowed for every regimental hospital, with the following establishment for carriage of sick:—

	Cavalry.	Infantry.
Doolies	5	7
Dandies	9	9
Stretchers	2	2
Doo-y-bearers	74	86

35. All followers will be supplied free with—

1 Blanket,	1 Tin canteen,
1 Pair cloth pyjamahs,	1 Havresack.
1 Great coat,	2 Pairs woollen socks,
1 Lascar coat,	2 Banyans or Jerseys,
1 Pair of boots, English or Native,	

either before embarkation or on arrival at destination, as may be convenient.

36. Officers with the force will be allowed to take baggage and servants to the following extent:—

For every officer's authorized charger 1 servant, in addition to the scale recorded below, will be allowed:—

	Servants.	Baggage. Mds.
General Officer ...	3	16
Field Officers ...	1	4
Captains and Subalterns ...	1	3
Native Officers ...	¾	1

with 1 bhistie for every 6 officers, 1 dhobie for every 10 officers, 1 sweeper for every 10, or for each unit, such as a battery, detachment of sappers, or regiment of less strength than enumerated, or for a strength beyond that detailed—

Artillery battery mess	...	2 12
Native cavalry	...	3 16
Native infantry	...	2 16
Company sappers	...	1 4
Brigade mess	...	3 16
Adjutandant's office	...	0 2
Quartermaster's office	...	0 2
Artillery battery cooking utensils for 6 messes	...	0 6

37. Intrenching tools, consisting of 50 picks, 50 shovels, and 100 bullocks, pecked in three pairs of camel khajawahs, will accompany each regiment of infantry.

Cavalry corps will take with them 25 picks, 25 mahmoodies, and 25 bill-hooks, packed in two pairs of camel khajawahs.

38. Quartermaster's stores, estimated for three months' supply, and of a weight not exceeding 4 maunds, may accompany regiments.

39. Veterinary stores will allowed to accompany batteries to the extent of 4 maunds, and 40 maunds be allowed for pawlins and troop stores.

40. The details of battery equipment, including hospital establishment, will be arranged for at Bombay.

(The Pioneer.)

The 31st Punjab N. I. were to leave Cawnpore on Sunday afternoon. Nearly all the absentees have rejoined, some from long distances, even from beyond the frontier. The travelling expenses of the sepoys recalled are to be repaid at once. The regiment is said to be in the highest spirits, delighted with the prospect of an expedition. Each man takes with him forty rounds of ammunition, and 160 rounds more per man will be carried in boxes. The 2nd Goorkhas were to leave Debra Dun on the 18th instant, in happy ignorance, up to the day before, of their destination; knowing not whether to prepare for the snows of Armenia or the hot sands of Egypt. *Sis licet feliz ubicunque.*

(Madras Times)

ACTIVITY IN THE COMMISSARIAT AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENTS.

Madras is just now very busy in connection with the contingent about to proceed to Malta, and the Military Departments of the Public Service have not been allowed the usual Easter holidays owing to the emergency that has arisen. The Commissariat and Ordnance offices are getting ready all the necessary supplies and equipments, and after hours are at the Gun Carriage Factory and Ordnance Artificers of the Gun Carriage Factory will have heavy work for some time. There is also a great demand for gunny bags for sand batteries and contractors are busy in providing these.

HOW THE 25TH N. I. CAME TO BE CHOSEN.

The 25th Madras Native Infantry, under orders for Malta, we hear, was the first Native Regiment that petitioned His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to be sent to the seat of war. The petition was signed by every man of the regiment; and it was while His Excellency was disposing of the petition that Sir Neville Chamberlain received instructions to make a selection from the Madras Native Army, which led to this regiment being nominated. We also hear that a petition is now in circulation amongst the pensioners of this regiment volunteering their services for field duty.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Surgeon Arthur Luke Hackett, Acting Garrison Surgeon, Bangalore, has been warned to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Cannanore to take medical charge of the 25th Regiment N. I., proceeding to Malta, in conjunction with Surgeon A. N. Rogers-Kerrison. Surgeon W. A. Lee has been directed to proceed to Bangalore and take charge of the two companies of the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, also under orders to Malta, on being relived of the Civil Surgeoncy of Negapatam by Surgeon W. O'Hara.

We learn that it is likely that the monitors at Bombay will be manned by two companies of Marine Artillery from England.

We learn that the Government of India have issued orders to all the local Governments, that no action is to be taken under the Vernacular Press Act without the previous sanction of the Government of India, and that no retrospective action, based, that is to say, on the previous character of a publication, should be taken at all. Local Governments have been recommended to issue a circular of warning, such as has been already published in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces.

With reference to our leading article of yesterday on the necessity that exists for a closer and more intelligent inspection of the goods supplied by contract to the Commissariat Department, a mercantile correspondent assures us that the Government would find no difficulty at present in getting merchants who are excellent judges of cloth and hosiery to examine the supplies of clothing for the troops going on service. No doubt, experts could be found to do the same kind of work in all other branches of trade.

The annual relief which, in ordinary times, would now be ripe for publication, is said to be not even talked of, except in the sense of being indefinitely postponed.

There is a strong probability that Mr. Steuart Bayley may desert the Home Office for the Chief Commissionership of Assam.

Mr. Wingate's latest report on the prospect in Mysore is as follows:—"Copious rain fell in most districts, though very partial. Weather cooler. Prospects encouraging."

In connection with the question of the admission of Ganjam salt into Orissa, we understand that the Secretary of State concurs with the Viceroy in considering that if Puree salt, taxed at Rs. 2-8 per maund, cannot compete with Ganjam salt at a selling price of Rs. 2-11, especially as the Puree manufactures have been relieved of the cost of the preventive establishments at the works and at warehouses, it will not be proper to grant any further measure of relief to enable it to do so.

We are informed that the Secretary of State has taken the opportunity of Mr. Birch's absence from the High Court of Calcutta on furlough, and the consequent necessity of appointing an officiating Judge, to represent the expediency of discontinuing the practice of having an additional Judge, and of permanently fixing the strength of the Court at twelve Judges, which is the number now in the Court including the Chief Justice and the additional Judge. The Secretary of State has, we understand, further called for an expression of the Viceroy's opinion, after consultation with the Chief Justice, as to whether the Court thus constituted can adequately discharge the business coming before it, or whether it requires to be strengthened.

We who are *sub Jove fervido* with a vengeance will appreciate the following description of Mussoorie weather:—"Other outward and visible signs which have marked the commencement of the Mussoorie season have been connected with the weather. About a fortnight ago the atmosphere of Mussoorie was quite warm, now it is so cold that one looks upon a fire as almost a necessity. Hail, rain, wind, thunder, and lightning have visited Mussoorie for more than a week with unrelenting fury. It is not a usual spectacle in the middle of April, even in Mussoorie, to see your neighbour accelerating the circulation of the blood by shovelling up hailstones as though he was clearing away a fall of snow. On one or two occasions the rain roared down upon our iron roofs as though from a torrent, and those bungalows the incidence of whose construction had followed the airy peculiarities of an inverted cullender, have left in the rain just as probable tenants are looking about them. Now, however, it is fine again, though the temperature has been so much reduced that cold feet and red noses are the order of the day, and specially the night."

A tabular report furnished by the Government of India on the progress and condition of the Government cinchona plantations on the Neilgherries for the half year ending the 31st July 1877 shows that the total number of plants propagated during that period was 8,316, the total number in the plantations being thus raised to 2,685,589. There was a great demand by the public for plants and seeds, the amount of seed taken being more than one-half the quantity previously distributed. It would appear from this that the remarks made in a previous report that "propagation from seed does not answer in private hands" do not any longer apply. 577 bales of cinchona bark from these plantations were shipped to England on the 18th of March.

According to the report on the settlement of the Sultanpore District in Oudh (which has been confirmed for a period of 30 years) the result has been to raise the demand from Rs. 8,20,593 to Rs. 10,99,111 (excluding cesses), an increase of 38 per cent, the incidence being about Rs. 2-2 9 per acre of cultivation. The demand has been promptly introduced and collected without difficulty. The cost of the settlement was Rs. 4,54,756, which with one exception (Unao) is less than in any other district of Southern Oudh. The district which is in a prosperous condition is very thickly populated and no less than 78 per cent. of it is under irrigation, a larger proportion than in any other district in the province.

The annual report on the administration of the Inland Customs Department for the year 1876-77, which was submitted to the Home Government last January, receives a detailed review from the Secretary of State, who regards the report in all respects satisfactory, and concurs with the Viceroy in considering that Mr. Halsey, the Acting Commissioner, and his subordinates deserve great credit for their administration of the department. The gross realizations show an increase of Rs. 3,06,131 in excess of those of the previous year, while the charges of the Department exhibit a decrease of Rs. 64,211. The net revenue amounts to Rs. 1,44,74,619, the largest sum yet realized with the exception of that collected in 1869-70, and this result has been obtained, notwithstanding a further reduction of 15 per cent. in the selling price of salt at the Sambhur Lake. The net receipts from the Punjab mines show an increase of Rs. 2,40,568 on the previous year's receipts, and the quantities of salt delivered an increase of 74,570 maunds. The wire tramway was not a success, but the defects were only temporary, and Mr. Halsey speaks very highly of the manner in which the mines were worked during the year by Dr. Warth. The excavations from them amounted to 12,03,052 maunds, being 1,05,384 maunds in excess of the previous year's return, while the rate of cost per hundred maunds was Rs. 3-12-9, a cwt. less than in the three preceding years, and less than the regular sanctioned rate of Rs. 4. The Customs barrier was improved all along the lines, and further extended; while the reports from all divisions regarding smuggling were very favourable. The returns from the Sambhur Lake are regarded as very satisfactory, notwithstanding the decrease of 15 per cent. in the selling price above mentioned. Altogether the year is reported by Mr. Halsey to have been "an exceedingly favourable one for the salt revenue, and considerably above the average for the sugar revenue."

On the subject of salt administration, we understand that the Secretary of State has called for a return of all convictions, fines, and punishments, imposed for breaches of the salt laws throughout India during 1875-76, for the information of the House of Commons.

We understand that Dr. Meldrum, Director of the Royal Observatory at Mauritius, has recently written a pamphlet on sunspots and rainfall. The pamphlet which originally formed part of a paper contributed to the "Mauritius Almanac and Colonial Register" is now given separately "not only" (as the author explains) "because the subject is one of general as well as local interest, but because it would appear from recent articles in newspapers and periodicals that there is considerable misunderstanding as to the origin and progress of the researches which were commenced upwards of five years ago respecting the connection between sunspots and rainfall."

The *Englishman*—Adverting to the over-ruling by the Judge of the verdict of the assessors in the Pooree case, *The Indian Mirror* makes a suggestion in which we entirely concur. "Where, then," asks the writer, "is the necessity of keeping up the farce of the jury system? Why this persecution of inoffensive mofussil gentlemen, who are never ambitious of serving the public in this way? In these days when time is money, we think the unfortunate gentlemen who have the misfortune of being called upon to serve as assessors or jurors have every right to blame the Government for damages for time, money, energy, all lost." We are inclined to go further. We have no doubt that a jury system in which the verdict of the jury is not final, is not only useless but mischievous; mischievous as tending to impair the confidence of the native public in the justice of our judges; mischievous as being destructive of the self-respect of the assessors themselves; mischievous as dangling before the eyes of the native a privilege for which we simultaneously declare him unfit. We may accept it as certain that, in nine cases out of ten in which an English judge upsets the verdict of native assessors, the native public believe that the assessors in the House of Correction, for failing to return to the Government Workhouse from leave granted to him by the Governor of the said Workhouse.

A Gaming-House Keeper.—Hurree Thackersey, a common gaming-house keeper at Sootar Gully, in the native town, who had effected an escape from the Police, was apprehended yesterday by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and charged before the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with keeping a common gaming house, and also with being found gaming therein. The prisoner was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 100.

Theft of Ornaments.—Tarrabai, a Hindoo dancing girl, appeared before the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee this week and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Balkrishna Wasudew, a clerk in the Customs Department, charging him with the theft of sundry gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 9,363 belonging to complainant's mother, now deceased. The accused is alleged to have made away with the said property since the death of deceased, the complainant claiming the right to the said property.

The Parsee Cricketers who are going to visit England.—We hear that the Parsee cricketers who are going to England next month are placed in a very awkward position. Two of their best men, Mr. B. Bhikajee, of the Grand Arsenal, and Mr. R. F. Kartruck, of the Commissariat, are not allowed to leave their offices on account of the impending war. The Kurrachee player is also unable to obtain leave. The other players hesitate to go without them—they are the chief bowlers—because they do not like to make an expensive journey with a weak team. We do not know whether the trip will fall through if these players are unable to join the Oceana, but probably Government may assist the team out of their present difficulties and enable them to visit England, where their visit has already been advertised. One Parsee more or less can make very little difference in the Government offices.

CONTRACT FOR THE OVERLAND MAIL SERVICE.

General Post Office, London, March 29, 1878.

To W. Lang, Esq., Chairman, the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Sir,—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, I beg leave to inform you that I have laid before the Post Master General the memorial addressed to His Lordship by the inhabitants of Bombay in public meeting assembled, stating the views of the community as to the conditions which should be prescribed for the Mail Service between this country and India in any new contract which may be entered into; and I am directed to inform you that the suggestions of the memorialists shall receive due consideration.—I am, &c.,

WM. J. PAGE.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

In the last meeting of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society held on the 6th of this month, the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, president, in the chair, the following members were elected:—Rev. F. E. Sharpin and Messrs. C. E. Crawley and E. Monteiro.

Mr. E. Rehatsek read extracts from an elaborate paper on "Early Moslem Accounts about the Hindu Religion." Although the Arabs traded along the coasts of India in very early times, and sailed even as far as China, they appear to have possessed no knowledge of the interior of this country, except after the penetration of Islam, which they invaded first. Accordingly, the accounts noticed in this paper begin with the year 93 (711-712), when the subjugation of the Indus valley began, and have been picked out from various authors who allude to the Hindu religion in their works, such as Edrisi, Albyruny, Ebn Haukal, &c. The sun-idol *Aditya* of Moltan appears to have been so celebrated that more notices of it occur than of the famous Lingam of Shiva at Somnat. The colossal figures carved on the rocks at the Bamian pass are also described. The notices just mentioned are mostly short and scattered about in geographical and historical works. To these, however, are added by Mr. Rehatsek a complete translation of a systematic account of the religious sects of India, as it occurs in a portion of the *Kitab-al Fihrist*, written in 377 (987), and another from *Shahrastani*, who died in 548 (1153). To elucidate some points, it was necessary to make a few quotations also from two Persian authors, namely, Mirkhond and Ferishta, although these cannot be considered as early writers. Many of the passages given by Mr. Rehatsek were exceedingly curious, and the account by the Moslem writers, of Hinduism proper and Bhuddism, both of which systems were equally regarded as idolatrous by the zealous vindicators of the true faith. Not the less singular is the connection sought to be established by one of these writers between Pythagoras and Brahmanism, "the leader of all the Hindus," the link being through Kalanus, the disciple of the Greek philosopher.

The Hon. Rao Saheb Wishwanath N. Mundlik, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Rehatsek for his interesting paper, said that as a Hindu he did not object to the caricatures with which the extracts abounded, as great pains had been expended in rescuing those curious fragments of historical and theological criticism. The motion was seconded by Pro. Peterson.

Mr. Wood, Joint Secretary, here took the opportunity of drawing the attention of members to the large number of valuable publications that the Society is receiving from scientific bodies in all parts of the world, several of which were then on the table. For instance, specialists in Natural History would find in reports of proceedings received during the last year or two from the Academies of Boston, Philadelphia and other American centres, a vast fund of information on that particular subject. With the proceedings of scientific bodies in Europe members were necessarily more familiar. These included some from the Norwegian Universities that are apparently rich in marine zoology and similar topics.

Professor Ramkrishna G. Bhandarkar then read a paper on a copper-plate deed of grant of the Chalukya dynasty. This had been forwarded from the Nasick district to the Society by Government at the instance of their Archæological Surveyor, Mr. James Burgess. Therefore, as the professor said, he had applied himself to its examination with some eagerness, hoping to find it would throw some light on certain disputed points in the chronology of that royal line. He had, however, been disappointed to find the plate identical with one described by the late Bal Gungadhur Shastri in the second volume of the society's proceedings. That description the Professor found to be substantially correct, his own new transcript and close re-examination having only disclosed some points of difference of minor importance. Nevertheless the professor thought it well to take this occasion to review the history of the researches on this subject, commencing with Sir Walter Elliott's sketch of the Chalukya genealogy, and the accounts of several inscriptions connected therewith which that zealous scholar published in vol. iv. of the Royal Asiatic Society's Journal, and further notes thereon in the Madras Literary Society's Journal. Professor Bhandarkar proceeded to notice the inscriptions from Aiholi and the caves of Badami (in the South Mahratta Country) issued by the Official Archæotextural Committee of Western India: also others described by General Sir Le Grand Jacob in vol. iii. of this Society's Journal. From these various sources, combined with his own deductions, Professor Bhandarkar offered a complete geneology of the dynasty, which he believed would be accepted as correct and settled. In the course of his detailed critical examination of the several rather abstruse questions raised, he noted the points made by Dr. Rhan Daji, Dr. Buhler, Mr. Fleet, and Dr. Fergusson, that "zealous student of Indian antiquities who carries with him the sympathies of all fellow-labourers in the same field." Appended to the paper is a *fac-simile* of the grant also a literal translation.

Professor Peterson moved that the thanks of the Society are due to the author of the paper, which appeared to clear up many doubtful points.

This was seconded by the president, who then proceeded to mention that difficulties having arisen as to publishing a new and extended edition of Marsden's *Numismata*, the work had been made over to a Paris publisher, who will bring out the work in English. He also informed the meeting that the Secretary of State intended to entrust to Professor Dawson the task of republishing the Chronicles of Tabari, originally brought out at Leydeu

This concluded the business of the meeting.

A TERRIBLE STORM.

FATEHGARH, APRIL 16.

On the 13th a great catastrophe befell us. For the three previous days we had a strong easterly wind accompanied occasionally by drops of rain. At 3 p. m. fragments of clouds began to cluster over our heads, lessening the fierce rays of the sun, and as the wind grew stronger huge masses assembled, till within an hour darkness prevailed around. Meanwhile clouds of dust rose high, peals of thunder were heard, and lightning played in the sky. At 6 p. m. I was out. The streets were almost deserted, and dim were dust. The wind was blowing from the east, and lightning flashed towards the west. All on a sudden the wind stopped, but not the rattle of thunder and the flashes of lightning, which increased with redoubled fury. Instinct, or knowing by instinct the approach of a catastrophe, took shelter under the branches of trees. By and bye a vast cloud of dust was seen towards the west, which indicated that a great storm was coming from that direction. At that moment there were on the road that I was walking on, camels, bullock carts, and a *tattoo* with a boy on its back. On came the storm with increasing force, and in a second we were as though lost in the dust. The boy rider fell from his *tattoo* which tripped hither and thither by the force of the wind, and came upon me more than once. As for those who were in the cart, I could see nothing of them; and, driven by the tempest—I was carried to a distance of thirty yards. All around was wind and dust. At that moment the *Simoom* of Arabia came into my mind, remembering which by means the Arabs resort to for escape, I intended to lie flat on the ground. But my instinct bade me not to do so, and thinking that I might get protection if I walked to the side of the houses that were close by, I rushed forward with all my power while gusts of wind propelled me also. Suddenly stones began to fall around with great velocity, and when one of them struck my head I perceived it to be a hailstone. Through storm and hail I hurried towards the house, the door of which I fortunately found open, and there I took shelter. Scarcely had I entered when hailstones from a quarter to two pounds in weight began to fall, and the roof under which I stood, though very strong, seemed as though about to crush in. They came like grapeshot with tremendous force and rapidity, piercing the soft ground, breaking the lattices and windows, and as the thunder roared and lightning flashed, it seemed as though heaven had opened its artillery to destroy creation. My heart quaked within me. After ten minutes the hail stopped, and I found the people I had seen on the road, sheltered behind a house where the bullocks had carried the carts of their own accord. Two boys and one man were dangerously hurt, the head of one of the boys being fractured. As for the other cart it was loaded with Government treasure; the escort, a party of four constables, could not leave it, and consequently one of them got a severe blow on the nose. Such large hail stones were never before witnessed here. People say that larger stones fell at Kasimbagh, Nonugunj and other villages, and that many lives were lost.—*Correspondent of Delhi Gazette.*

A Dishonest Peon.—Pandoo Babajee, a peon in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of receiving a gratification other than legal remuneration, and was fined Rs. 60, or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two months.

A Vagrant in Trouble.—George David Cope, a European vagrant, was yesterday sentenced by the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to three months' hard labour in the House of Correction, for failing to return to the Government Workhouse from leave granted to him by the Governor of the said Workhouse.

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BOMBAY.

The following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s 9th Regiment N.

THE LOSS OF THE EURYDICE.

(Daily Telegraph.)

AMONGST the many questions raised by the sad loss of the Eurydice, there is one, suggested by the evidence of Benjamin Cuddiford, which is of no little importance. Cuddiford was an able-bodied seaman on board the ill-fated ship. When she was blown over on her beam-ends, he climbed on the quarter-deck netting, over the ship's side to windward. Being a good swimmer, he reached a circular life-buoy, and then swam backwards and forwards to the aid of others, taking them pieces of spar and wreck. He was in the water for an hour and twenty minutes, and when rescued by the schooner Emma he was giddy and almost insensible. It is clear that he must have been a swimmer of no ordinary skill and strength, and the same may be said of Sydney Fletcher, a lad of about nineteen, who also made his way over the netting, and, picking up a life-belt, held on to it for nearly an hour and a half. He tells us that when taken on board he was so overjoyed that he could not notice anything, and that he had no distinct idea how long he had been in the water or what had happened to him. This evidence is corroborated by that of Captain Jenken of the Emma, who, immediately after the squall had cleared away, saw something floating on the waves, lowered his boat, and found the five survivors of the wreck. These, it is needless to say, were Lieutenant Tabor, Captain Ferrier, and the seamen Bennett, Cuddiford, and Fletcher. All were insensible when they were taken on board, and it is doubtful whether Bennett was not dead. Lieutenant Tabor and Captain Ferrier never recovered; and, according to the evidence of Dr. Williamson, the death of each was caused by drowning. The sea was running high the waves washed over them, and a man who is floating about attached to a spar or hencoop, or clinging to a life-buoy, or even swimming, may be as completely drowned, in the proper acceptation of the term, as if he were sunk fathoms deep. The water, in other words may beat and wash and dash the life out of him, even though he be the best and strongest swimmer in the world. It is a noticeable fact that there is nothing to show whether the three men who died on board the Emma had attempted to save their lives by simply swimming, or whether they had got hold of a life-buoy, spar, or some other piece of floating wreckage. That Cuddiford and Fletcher each secured buoy we know; but, apparently, the bodies of Lieutenant Tabor, Captain Ferrier, and Bennett were floating about without any wreckage near them. This, of course, if it were as it seems to have been, is a very significant fact. Immersion in the water, especially on a cold or chilly day, rapidly lowers the temperature and diminishes the vital power. Such loss of strength is accelerated if a man has to go through the hard exercise of swimming. Let us imagine two travellers caught on the Alps in a snowstorm; the one having a large rug which he wraps round him tent-fashion, and so waiting until the violence of the tempest is over; the other trudging on, and tearing his way through snowdrifts that reach his waist. It is obvious which of the two must first succumb. Few people have any notion how much assistance can be obtained in the case of a catastrophe such as that of Sunday from the slightest fragment of floating wreck. A full-sized life-buoy will, with ease, keep afloat four or five men, if not, indeed, more.

On the other hand, although no doubt both Fletcher and Cuddiford owe their lives to the fortunate accident that each of them seized a buoy, the disaster yet shows how necessary it is that every man, and especially every seaman, should know how to swim. The one advantage that a good swimmer has over other men is that, however suddenly he may find imself in the water, he does not lose his presence of mind. He knows that, for some time at any rate, there is no danger of his drowning, and he is, or should be, consequently almost as self-possessed as is the experienced horseman when his horse runs away with him. He can calculate the chances, he is conscious of his own strength, and he is ready to face the worst. It may seem a small and not very heroic matter to hold on to a life-buoy for an hour and a half in a heavy sea and in the teeth of a gale. Any one, we may be told, can hold on to a life buoy. It may be doubted, however, if in weather such as that which prevailed during the squall on Sunday, any but a very expert swimmer indeed could seize a life-buoy, and hold on by it. The mere wash, rush, and dash of the waves would beat the breath out of a man's body and carry him away; whereas a clever swimmer knows how to accommodate himself to the violence of the water, and can easily keep afloat where men far stronger and more powerful than himself, but less at home among the waves, would inevitably have the life battered out of them. Lieutenant Tabor, it is worthy of notice, was an old Eton boy, and need hardly be added, a very strong swimmer and it may be presumed that, had the melancholy catastrophe occurred at a more favourable period of the year, his life would have been saved. He was killed not so much by drowning—although drowned no doubt he was—as by cold. No man can long swim in water the temperature of which is more than ordinarily low. Even in warm whether such as that of sunniest weeks of the July and August, an hour is a long time for any but a swimmer of the greatest strength to remain in the water especially if he be cumbered with his clothes, and it is almost certain that when a man is thrown into the sea three miles from shore during what may be called the six winter months, his chances of escape are small indeed.

Admitting all this, however, we shall have once again enforced upon us the wholesome lesson that swimming ought to be a part of the education, not only of every man, but of every woman also. It is a singular fact that at the very moment when the Eurydice settled down into the water, a small yacht, the property of a gentleman named Fletcher, sank off Erith. Mr. Fletcher was on board with a friend, and the vessel foundered about two hundred yards from shore. Had Mr. Fletcher and his friend been ignorant of swimming their lives must inevitably have been lost. As it was, they struck out manfully for land, and would, no doubt, have reached it, but that a Gravesend tug passing by perceived their distress, lowered a boat, picked them up, and saved them the trouble of a long struggle through cold waves, blinding snow, and cruel spindrift. The moral thus inculcated is so obvious that already attention has been called to it, and it has been suggested that in future it should be a rule of the Admiralty to have a regular swimming drill two or three times a week during the summer months from which no seaman should be exempt until he has passed a test of swimming one hundred yards, while small prizes or other honorary distinctions should be given to men capable of covering a couple of miles or more. We believe that, as a matter of fact, on almost all her Majesty's ships, something of the sort is done. There is, unless we are much mistaken, an Admiralty order to the effect that, whenever the opportunity occurs, the men shall be allowed to bathe, and that it shall be an instruction to those who can swim to do their best to impart the art to those who cannot. The entire story of the loss of the Eurydice brings home, or ought to bring home, to every household the positive duty which lies on parents to have their children taught how, to the best of their strength, to hold their own in the water. To bring up a boy without teaching him to swim is a piece of neglect of the most culpable kind. Let us take the common case of a pleasure boat, be it eight-oar, four-oar, or ordinary gig, which is swamped between Hammersmith and Richmond. If its occupants are swimmers the occasion is mere matter of a passing joke. If it is otherwise they lose their lives as surely as if they were left without help or assistance in the midst of the Atlantic. Some months ago a steamer crowded with passengers came into collision with another vessel somewhere between London and Woolwich. Her sides were broken in, she filled with water, and rapidly began to sink. Fortunately assistance was promptly at hand, and not a life was lost. It would have been far otherwise had she struck a piece of floating wreckage or [illegible] a stormy wintry day such as Sunday last, with no aid immediately at hand. In such a case, with the crew of ordinary passengers, of whom probably [illegible] not one in twenty at the outside knew how to keep himself afloat in water, the loss of life would have been something terrible. Nothing was more remarkable when the Goliath caught fire, and was burned to the water's edge, than the way in which—stormy as was the night and cold the water—the brave little fellows managed to swim ashore, the stronger and bigger helping the weaker. Swimming drill is a regular institution on board all the training ships in the Thames. It is compulsory in all our great public schools, and, although we have no wish indefinitely to extend the area of elementary education, we cannot but agree with Mr. Macgregor that, wherever the opportunity exists, swimming ought, together with drill, to form an integral part of the discipline of every school.

WOULD St. Paul, had he lived now, have visited a theatre? This question is asked by the Bishop of Melbourne, and he answers it in the following way:—"It is sometimes asked whether St. Paul would have shown himself at a theatre. No; certainly not at heathen theatres, where the performances were usually connected with heathen worship. But if the question be whether he would have attended a well-conducted theatre in a Christian land, to witness a well-conducted performance, then it might as well be asked whether St. Paul would have attended a cricket match, a chess tournament, or a spelling-bee." The Bishop desires to "do something to make the drama what it should be—the handmaid of religion and morality."

THREATENED FAMINE IN MOROCCO.—In addition to the persecutions which the Jews in Morocco experience on every side, there is now impending over them a famine, with all the attendant sufferings, consequent upon the drought during the past season. A correspondent from Mogador writes:—"I am sorry to say there has been little or no rain to speak of, and things are almost at famine prices. Unless we get some soon we shall hear of terrible scenes of distress and starvation amongst the Jews and the Moorish inhabitants here. I wish some little assistance could be rendered in sending out rice and flour. I would gladly see to its distribution, and would be happy to give a donation to any fund that was raised."—*Jewish World.*

HOW INDIA IS DECAYING.—The following letter appears in a Madras paper:—"When travelling some few months ago, through a remote part of the Northern Circars, I happened to come across a poor woman prostrated with fever, in the bridle path along which I was riding. I naturally stopped, and having given her such relief as was in my power, I proceeded to question her on her large circular baskets and nets, which were evidently the stock-in-trade of her calling in life. Imprisoned in the basket at the moment, was a handsome blue jay, and the woman informed me that she received ten rupees for every hundred skins of these birds, delivered at Coconada. Now doubtless very much the same process of bird catching is going on in all parts of South India, were a sufficiency of birds still exist; and the question occurs whether the Government might not very properly interfere, and by the imposition of some sort of export duty on the skins of Indian birds, put a stop to a traffic which is certainly telling most seriously on the physical aspects of the country. The disastrous effect of the deforestation of South India, has thrust itself of late in a sufficiently marked manner on the notice of our rulers and one more symptom of the secular decay that the country is surely undergoing has recently appeared in the increased number of locusts which are devastating different districts of this presidency. The reckless *laisser faire* which has turned well wooded lands into arid wastes, and has induced conditions which are favourable for the propagation of locusts, is reflected in the ignorant apathy which allows of the wholesale extermination of birds, whose natural function in the economy of Nature is to keep such insect plagues within due bounds. Not only have we denuded the country of forest growths and so materialy hastened the ultimate extinction of all kinds of the feathered tribe in South India, but we, in addition, look fatuously on, while the most active measures are being taken to the same evil. Is it any wonder, under such circumstances that locusts increase and that one more scourge is added to the evils which afflict the unhappy country we are supposed to be civilising?"

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE, PARIS.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, a small consignment of-

NIERSTEINER, Still Hock, per dozen qts	Rs.	18 8
SPARKLING HOCK	"	25
LONDON CLUB SHERRY	"	29

TERMS—CASH.

A. BLASCHECK & Co.

Bombay, 6th February 1878.

MAX GREGER'S HUNGARIAN WINES.

Carlowitz, Red, No. 25	per doz. Rs.	18	0
Carlowitz, No. 6	"	14	8
Ofner, Red and White	"	24	8
Erlau	"	16	0
Sparkling White	"	37	8
ŒDENBURG, White	"	24	8
RUSTER, DRY	"	36	0
CROWN WHITE TOKAY, 1834 Vintage	"	78	0

Carlowitz, No. 6, also in Crystal Flagons.
SACCONE'S SHERRY.—In Octaves, Quarter Casks, and Bottle.

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24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

LIST OF WINES FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

BORDEAUX.

St. Estéphe	Rs.	11	per doz. Qts.
Do.	"	6	do. Pts.
Margaux	"	15	do. Qts.
Médoc Pauillac	"	22	do.
Chateau Le Roc	"	24½	do.
Castemeric	"	31	do.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Grave	Rs.	15	per doz. Qts.
Do. No. 1	"	19	do.
Do. Superior	"	21½	do.

HOCKS.

Laubenheim	Rs.	16	per doz. Qts.
Geisenheim	"	19	do.
Scharfachberg	"	28	do.
Liebfraumilch	"	32	do.

BRANDIES.

Cognac	Rs.	31	per doz. Qts.
Do. Vieux	"	33	do.
Do. Fine Champagne	"	38½	do.

VERMOUTH.

Premiere qualité	Rs.	14½	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	"	8	do. Pts.

CHAMPAGNE.

H. Piper & Co.	Rs.	45	per doz. Qts.
Do.	"	25	do. Pts.
LeForestier	"	41½	do. Qts.

Special terms for quantity. Mofussil Orders to be accompanied by a remittance or reference.

GEORGE LOCKHART & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
H. PIPER & CO. of REIMS
and A. LAPORTERIE of BORDEAUX.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS:—FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX—

Chateau de Frands	Rs.	14	per doz. Qts.
Les Canons	"	18	"
Chateau Leoville	"	24	"
Chateau Lafite	"	28	"

HOCKS:—FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE,

Laubenheimer	Rs.	16	per doz. Qts.
Geisenheimer	"	18	per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	"	22	"
Do.	"	25	per case of 2 doz. Pts.
Steinwein	"	22	per doz. Qts.
Hochheimer	"	24	"
Rudesheimer	"	26	"
Marcobrunner	"	30	"
Queen Victoria Berg	"	36	"

BEER:—
Norwegian Beer in 3 doz. cases at .... Rs. 6 "

BRANDY:—

Boulestin & Co.'s Cognac	Rs.	20	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	"	22	p. case 2 doz. pints flasks
Do. do. * Star Cognac	"	22	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	"	24	p. case 2 doz. pints, flasks,
P. Denis Gabriel Gadrad & Co.'s Cognac * Star	Rs.	20	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. ** Stars	"	23	"
Do. do. *** Stars	"	27	"
Fromy and Rogu's well known *** Stars	"	30	"

CHAMPAGNE:—

Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole* Champagne	Rs.	50	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	"	54	p. 2 doz. pts.
Real Eugene Clicquot of Reims	Rs.	36	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	"	40	per case of 2 doz, Pts.
Aubert Royer and Fils Fleur de Sillery	"	35	"
Carte Blanche, ditto	"	40	" "
Bouzy, superior quality, from the Société Orientale, Epernay	"	30	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	"	32	per case of 2 doz, Pts.

ASPARAGUS:—
Best German ..... Rs. 25 per dos. large Tins.

Special terms for Regimental Messes, Clubs, &c. Outstation orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

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MRS. ANDREW HAMILTON, Rutland House, Sale, Cheshire, wishes to receive Children of Parents residing in India to educate with her own, aged from six to twelve years. Resident foreign Governess. Terms inclusive 80 to 100 Guineas payable quarterly in advance. References kindly permitted to J. K. BYTHELL, Esq., Sale, of Bombay; J. RENSHAW, Esq., M.D., Sale; Rev. G. CORT, M. A., Sale and Bombay.

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BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than, "KEATING POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists, in small Bottles.

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THE MOST DELICIOUS SMOKING MIXTURE OUT,

1 lb. Tin.	½ lb. Tin.
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NOTE.—To guard against possible imitation, the general outside appearance of this FAVORITE MIXTURE has been entirely changed, and the "Trade Mark" on each label stamped in Gold.

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MANUFACTURED DAILY.

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"GOLDEN LEAF" BIRD'S EYE.
FRESH SHIPMENT OF THIS
CHARMING BIRD'S EYE
JUST TO HAND.
Rs. 1 per ½ lb. Tin.

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Recommended to those who enjoy a pleasant full-flavoured smoke,

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Rs. 2 per ½ lb. packet.

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BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE.
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For delicacy of flavour and brilliancy, this Ale is unrivalled. Every brewing reserved for us is bottled with as much care as costly wine.

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	NET CASH. Rs. A.	CREDIT. Rs. A.	
In Casks of 3 doz. Qts.....per doz.	5 8	5 12	} *Duties included.*
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GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT.
THE "BULL-DOG" BOTTLING.

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BEG to offer their best thanks to their Bombay and Mofussil Constituents for their kind patronage during the past year, and having now considerably added to their stock and made careful arrangements for the efficient and speedy execution of all work in their Repairing Branch, venture to hope for a continuance of their liberal support.

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Silver Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal Face Lever and Keyless Lever WATCHES, at Rs. 20, 30, 35, 40 5, 50, 60, 65, 75, 80, and 100 to Rs. 250.

A splendid Assortment of highly finished Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Keyless Lever Watches, with compensated balance wheel, expressly manufactured for India.

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GOLD VICTORIA CHAINS.	EAR DROPS.	GOLD ALBERTS.	LOCKETS.
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WATCHES carefully examined and regulated and sent Post free to any part of India.

WATCHES under Rs. 50 are guaranteed for one year, above Rs. 50 for two years, accidents excepted.

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All the Wines have been selected in the Growers' Cellars after careful comparison in the various districts, and the usual purchasing agencies done away with entirely. An immense advantage is thereby obtained, both as regards price and quality. A comparison with supplies from other Houses is confidently invited, and for this purpose sample cases of 1 doz. quart bottles assorted liquors will be sent.

All natural Wines are guaranteed pure, as the sources are known and can be relied on.

CLUBS, MESSES, &c., ordering largely can be supplied and invoiced direct from the Growers' Cellars at wholesale trade prices.

Samples of Ports on hand by D. M. Feuerheerd, Growers and Shippers, Oporto, at £30, £42, £50, £54 and £60 per pipe F. O. B. at Oporto; also Sherries by J. P. Feuerheerd, Jerez, at £35, £40, £44, £50, £58 and £74 per Butt F. O. B. at Cadiz, either in Hhds., Pipes or Butts.

Agents for "The Union of French Wine Growers, Limited," for their pure Burgundies.

CLARETS FROM THE EMINENT HOUSE OF A. LALANDE AND COMPANY, BORDEAUX.

Price per Doz. Qts.	Rs.	a.
Medoc, superior Pts. 7 Rs. and	12	0
St. Estephe (fine flavour and bouquet)	14	0
Pauillac (full body)	14	12
St. Julien (soft and delicate.)	16	4
Margaux (exquisite Bouquet)	20	4
Chat Marquis de Terme, (choice growth)	24	0
Sauternes (mellow and soft)	15	0
Haut Sauterne, (very rich and fine)	20	0

Chateau d'Yquem, the renowned unique premier crû, with Marquis de Lur Saluce's etiquette and vintage date 1872 on bottle, and Crest on Cork and Capsule. Lalande's Monopoly, good year, Crêuse de tête, Qts. per dozen Rs. 36.

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Per Doz. Qts.	Rs.	a.
Beaujolais	16	8
Flourie	18	0
Beaune	19	8
Savigny Beaune	23	8
Pommard	26	4
Pommard, very old	30	8
Volnay, old Vintage	38	0
Chambertin	40	0
Clos de Vougeot, (the élite of Burgundies).	48	0

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

	Rs.	a.
Red Sparkling Burgundy (for Invalids)	36	0
St. Hubert du Chateau	38	0
White Sparkling St. Peray	34	0
White Sparkling Volnay	38	0

RHINE WINES FROM A. DEY AND COMPANY, COBLENZ.

Per Doz. Qts.	Rs.	a.
Laubenheimer 1873, or Erbacher	16	8
Bodenheimer	18	8
Niersteiner	20	4
Rudesheimberg, 1868	30	0
Liebfraumilch, 1868	30	0
Johannisberg, 1868	36	8
Steinberg Cabinet, 1865	50	0
Brauneberg Moselle	20	0
Moselle Blumchen (flower)	30	0
Berncastler Doctor, 1868	40	0
Sparkling Hock, 1st quality	29	8
Sparkling Moselle, 1st quality	30	0

ITALIAN WINES.

From the Enological Society of Naples.

	Rs.	a.
Vino Irpino, red	12	8
Vino Serino, red	14	0
Vino Vesuvio, red	16	4
Capri Bianco, white	16	0
Capri Rosso, red	15	8
Lagrima Cristi, red	18	12
Do. do. white	22	8
Pompei Bianco, white	24	0

SHERRY.

Per Doz. Qts.	Rs.	a.
Old Brown Sherry (soft and pure)	16	8
Old Pale Sherry (light and dry)	17	4
Very Old Pale Sherry at Rs. 30 and	24	0
Very Old Montilla [Cordova], dry and light, specially recommended	28	8
Very Old Amber Oloroso [selected]	30	0
Manzanilla [real] extremely dry	31	8

PORT.

	Rs.	a.
Pure Oporto Wine, rich and full-bodied	18	0
Do. Old matured in wood	20	8
Superior Vintage Port	24	0
Extra Superior for Invalids, very old	36	0

CHAMPAGNE FROM G. DUFAUT, PROPRIETOR OF CHATEAU DE PIERRY, EPERNAY.

Qts. per Doz.	Rs.	a.	Pts.	Rs.	a.
Sillery Extra, extra Dry	23	8	...	16	0
Chateau de Pierry, do. do.	29	12	...	17	4
Ay Mousseux, Superior	33	8	...	18	8
Royal Sillery, 1st quality	39	8	...	22	0
Vin de Cabinet, extra Dry	44	0			
Vin de Reserve, do. do.	49	0			

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WINES.
ALL OF BURGUNDY CHARACTER,
Prize Medals, Vienna, 1873, &c.

	Rs.	a.
Auldana Ruby, old full body	13	8
Do. do. do. Pints	7	8
Do. do. very old, bottled in London	15	0
Do. White (like finest Chablis) do.	16	0

BRANDY.

	Rs.	a.
Cognac 24 years old, bottled in Bombay	20	8
Do. 35 do. do. do.	21	12
Do. E Vignier Gaudet and Co.'s O. D. V. de Charente	23	8
Do. do. Silver Vine Leaf	24	12
Do. do. Gold do.	26	8
Exshaw No. 1, at Rs. 37, and No. 2 at	25	0

SPIRITS AND LIQUEURS.

	Rs.	a.
Old Blend of Campbeltown and Ben Nevis Whisky	22	0
Very Old Blend of Compbeltown and Ardbey [Islay] Whisky	23	0
Very Old Blend of Islay Ben Nevis and Glenlivet Whisky	24	0
Hollands Gin, Henkes, bottled here	16	0
Do. do. in clear square Chrystal Flasks	18	12
Do. do. finest in Rock bottles	20	8
Dr. Siegert's Augostura Bitters	20	0
Do. Bouquet, a new Liqueur for mixing with Wines or Spirits	30	0

BEER AND STOUT.

Qts. Rs. a.	Pints Rs. a.
Bass' Beer bottled by Candler and Sons, London double labelled	5 12	3 12
Barclay's Stout, bottled by Candler and Sons, London double labelled	5 12	12

Messrs. JOHN EXSHAW and Co., Brandy Shippers, Bordeaux, offer for sale at unusually CHEAP RATES about 4,000 Dozens of OLD HIGH CLAS CLARETS, prices 23s, 33s, 37s, 39s, 43s, 53s, and 58s, all nett F. O. B. at Bordeaux in quantities of not less than 10 Dozen.

The above is part of balance of stock of the late firm of JOHN EXSHAW and FORRESTER

Samples and full particulars on application to THE UNITED SERVICE WINE Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Elphinstone Circle, 8th March 1878

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A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.
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EXTRA GLACE, COTTON.
CROCHET OR TATTING COTTON.
In SKEINS or on REELS.
BEST SOFT 6-CORD SEWING COTTON.
IN BLACK AND WHITE AND, ALL COLOUR SUITABLE FOR ANY SEWING MACHINE.
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Buckle and Strap Pattern Jewellery,
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Tiger Claw Jewellery of the best finish and new designs.

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For Badminton Tournaments.
Goblets, Flower Vases, Cruet Stands, Toast Racks, Inkstands, the designs of which are worked up from Battledores and Shuttlecocks.

Silver Articles for Presentation,
Handsome sets of Wedding Beakers in velvet cases.

Quaint Muffineers in cases,
Sets of "Owls," "Barrels," "Monkeys," &c.
The above form pretty and in expensive presents.
1st April, 1878. RAMPART ROW.

NOTICES.

THE CONSULTING ENGINEER for RAILWAYS is prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONVEYANCE to KURRACHEE by steamer of SIX LOCOMOTIVES, ex s. s. Macedonia. Particulars as to dimensions and weight of parts can be ascertained on application to the Traffic Manager, Port Trust Bunders.

H. F. HANCOCK, Col., R.E.,
Consulting Engineer for Railways, P. W. D. Secretariat.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY next, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December 1877.
2. To pass the Audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the two half years ending respectively on the 30th June 1877 and 31st December 1877.
3. To appoint two Directors in places of the Directors who are retiring but are eligible for re-election.
4. To declare a Dividend.
5. To appoint two Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

Bombay, 17th April 1878.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

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SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
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